

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (ESI)

Novel Miniature Membrane Active Lipopeptidomimetics against Planktonic and Biofilm Embedded Methicillin- Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

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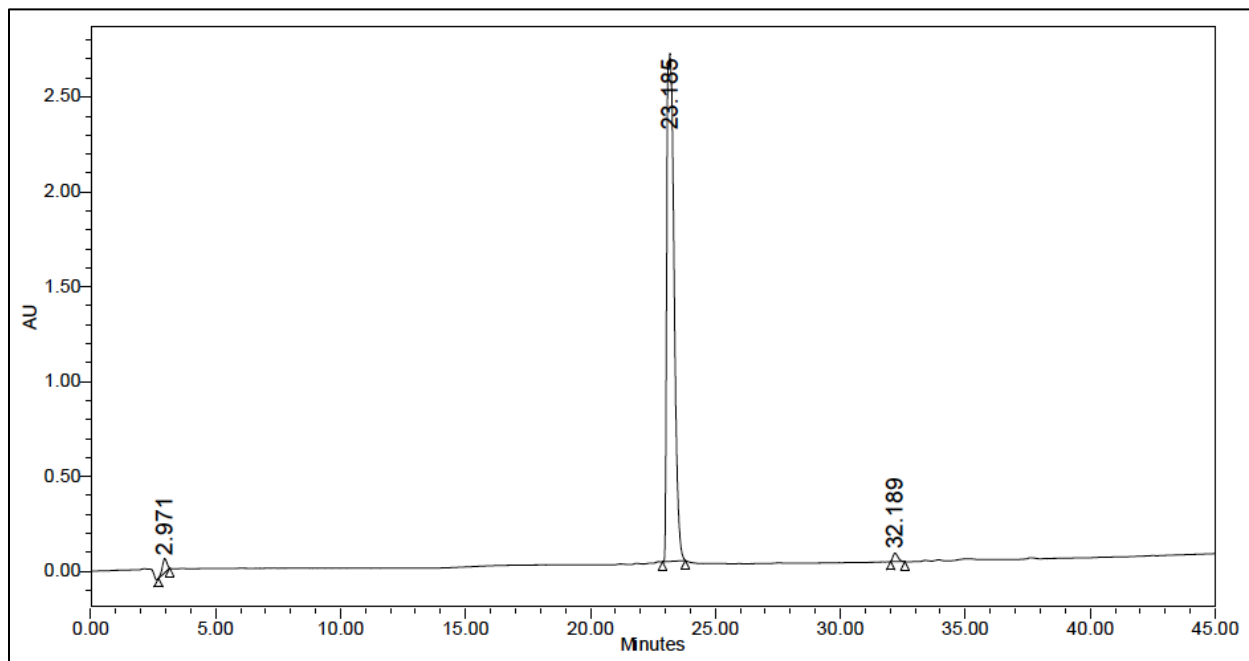
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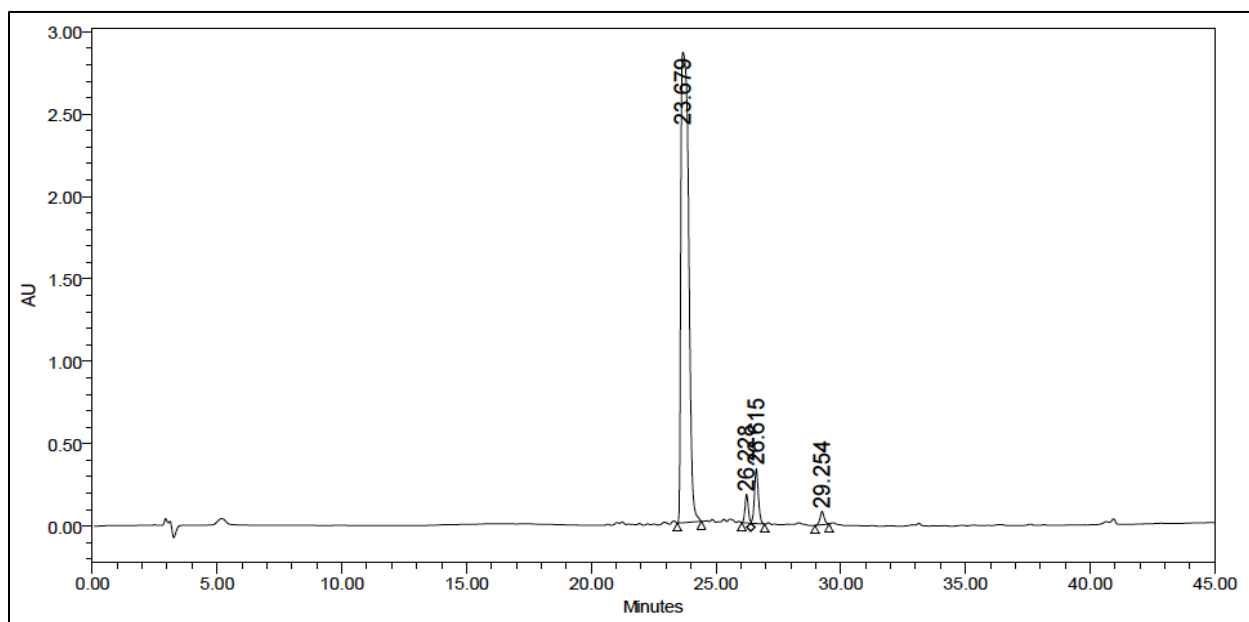
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Fig. S6: Comparative DNA binding ability of designed peptidomimetics.

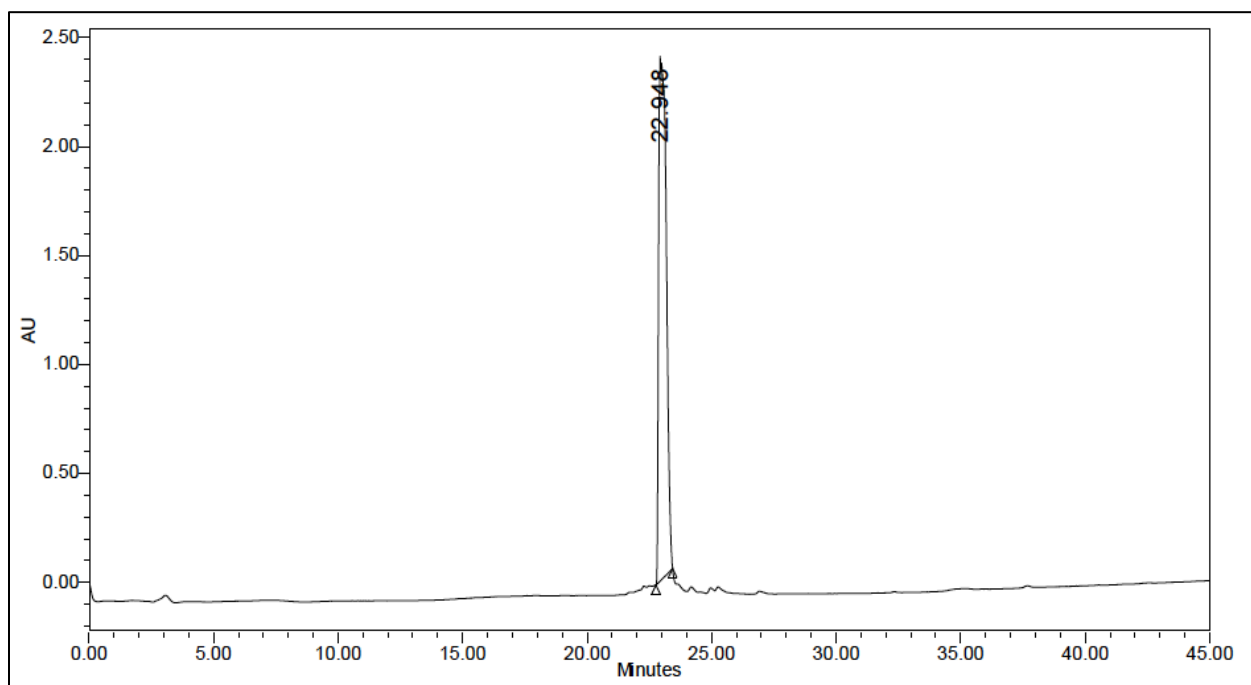
Fig. S1. Representative RP-HPLC chromatograms of peptidomimetics S-1 to S-9 (absorbance at 220 nm). For the HPLC analysis a linear gradient of acetonitrile (0.1% TFA) from 10 to 90% was run for 45 min, where, water (0.1 % TFA) was the second solvent used for chromatography.



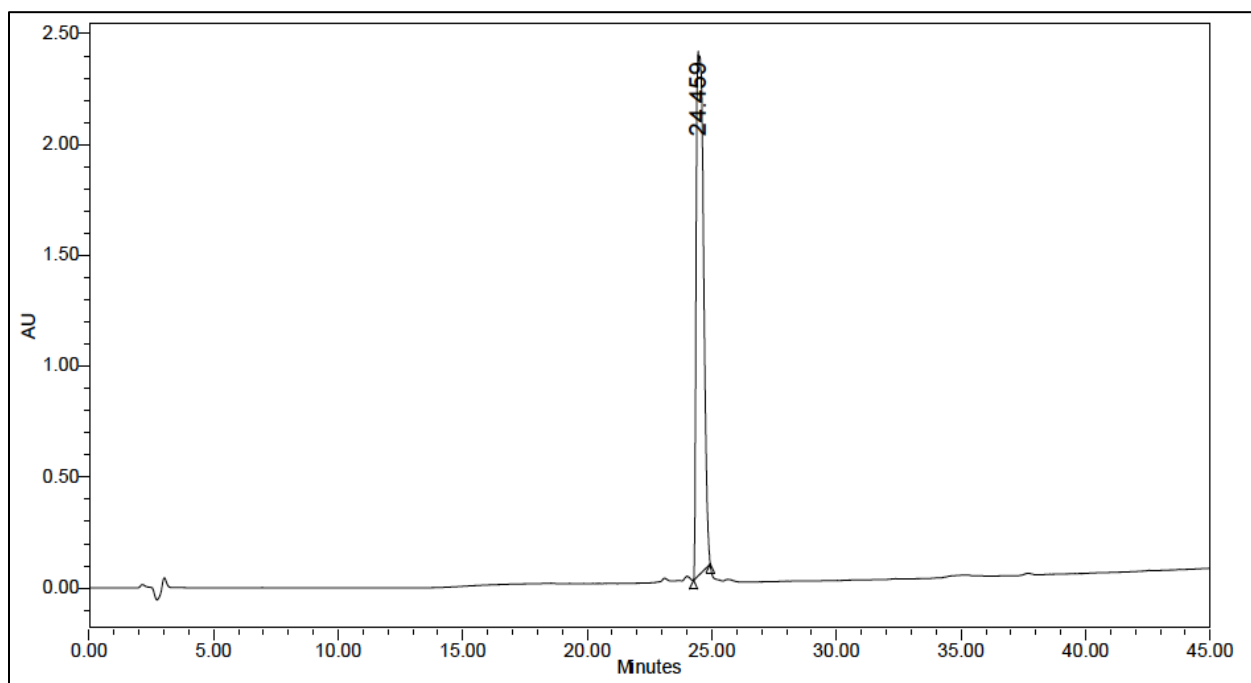
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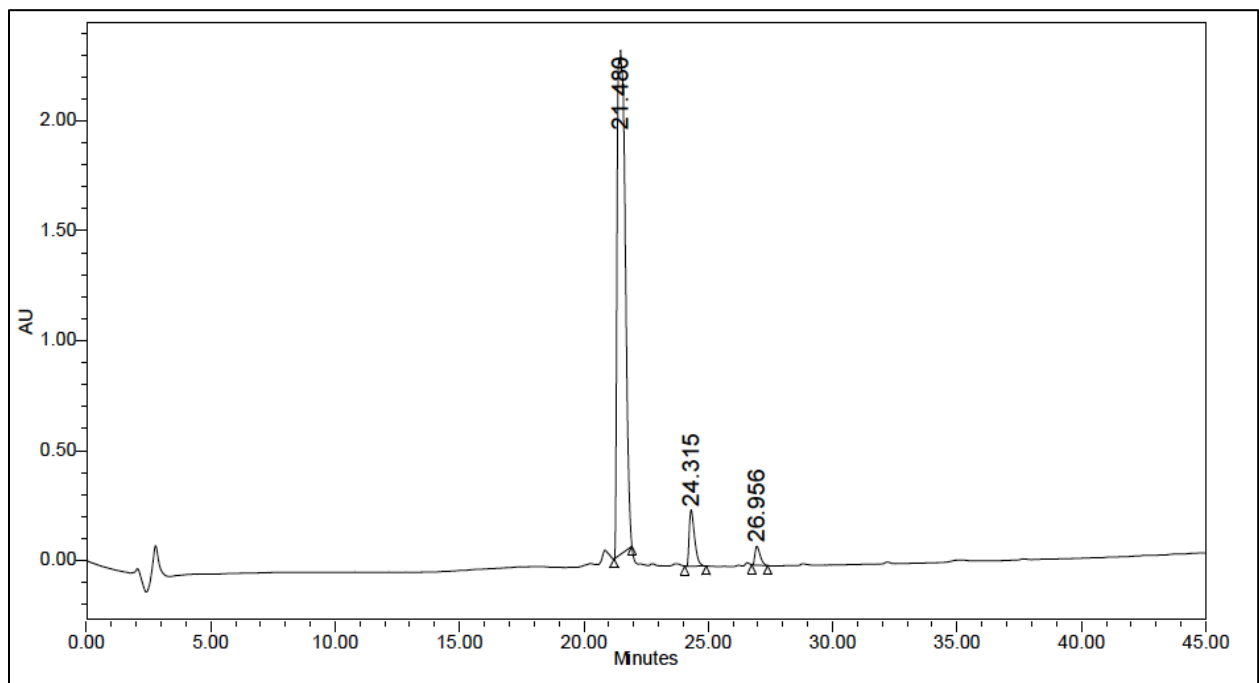
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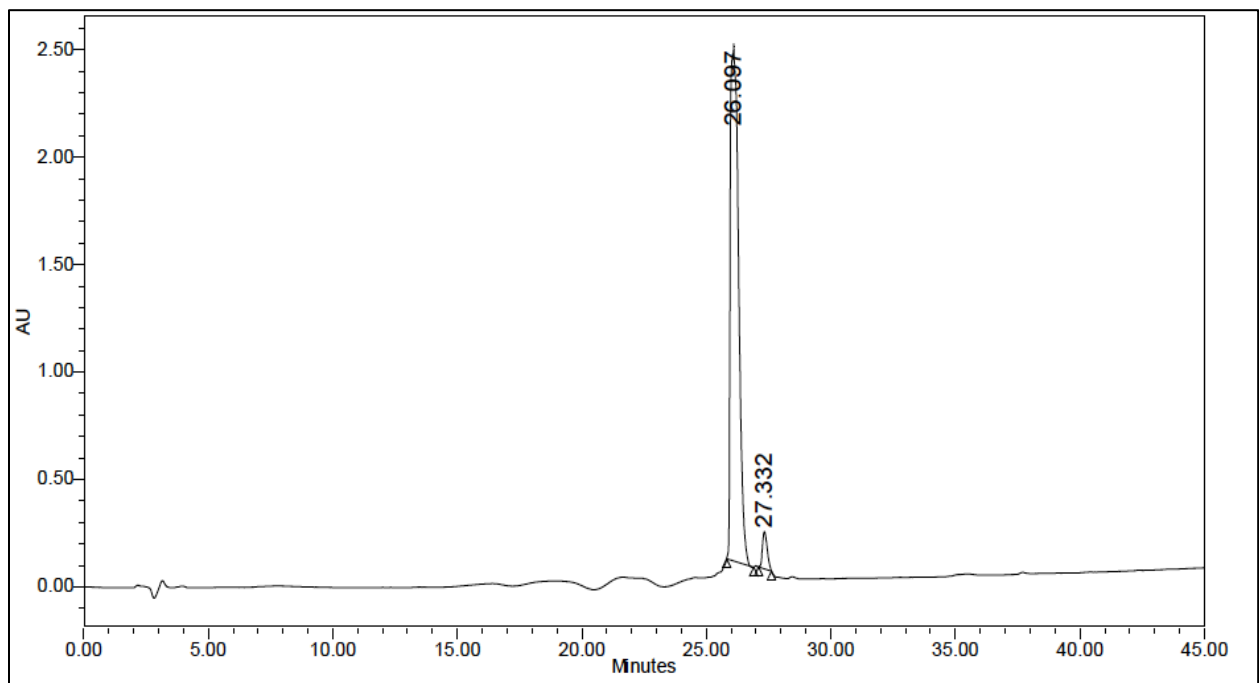
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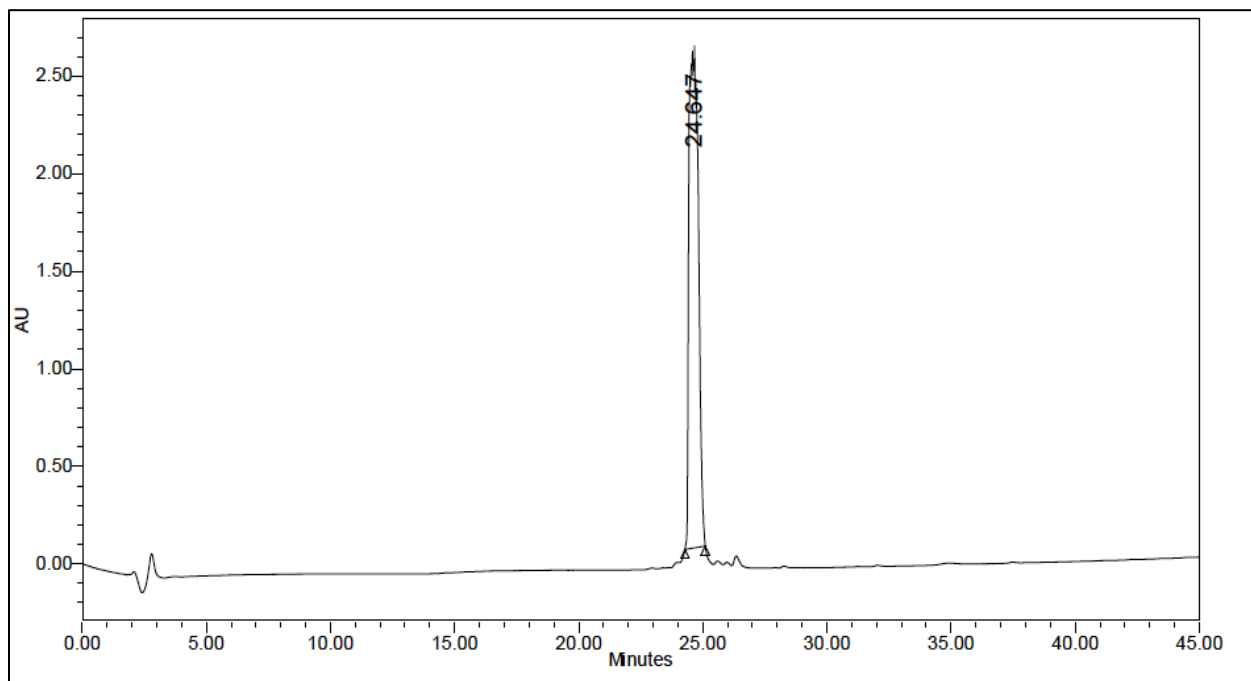
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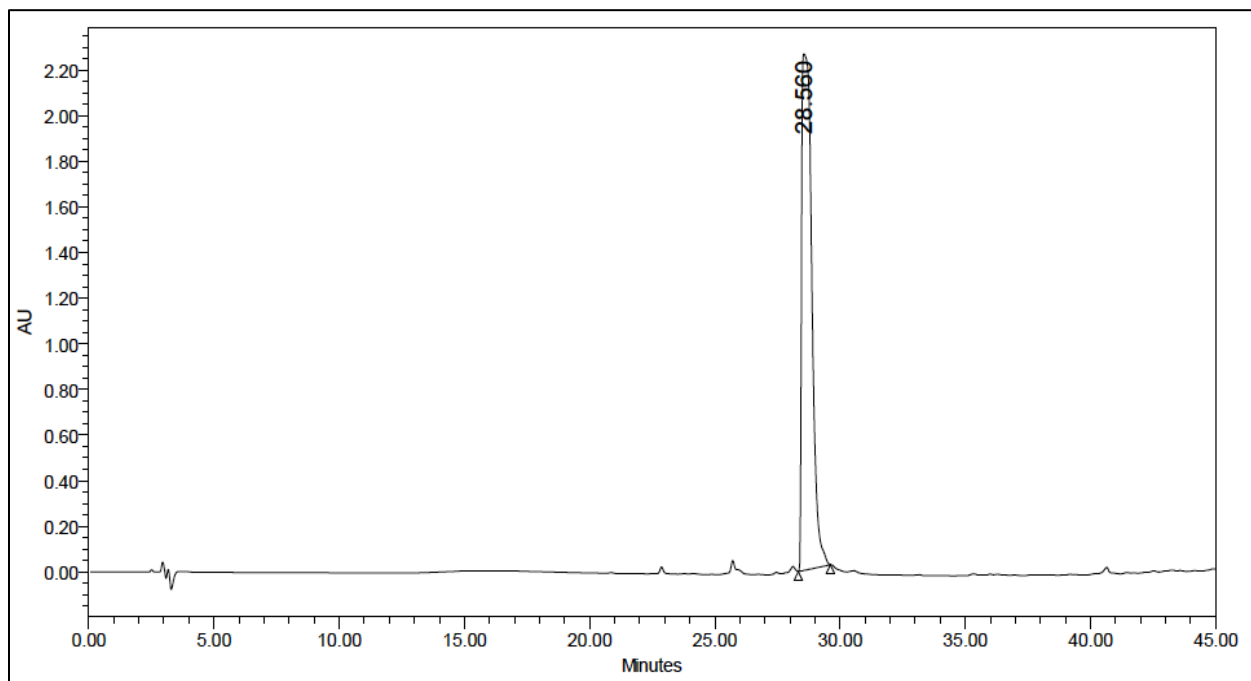
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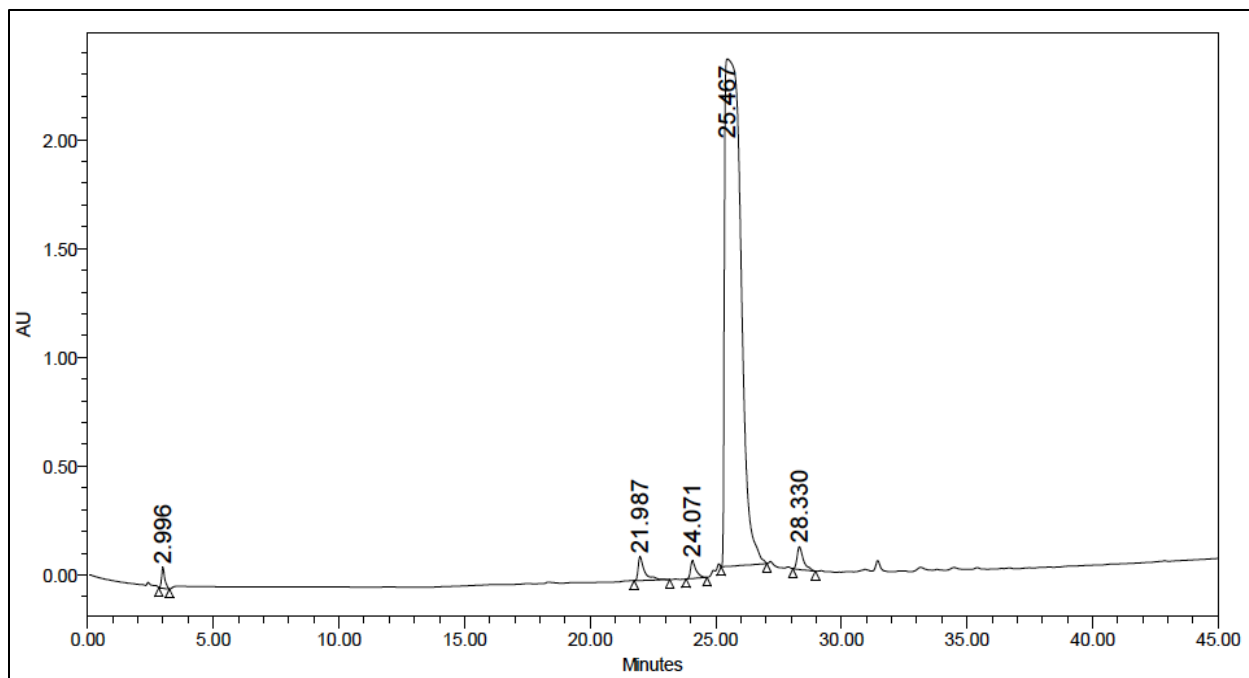
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S-7

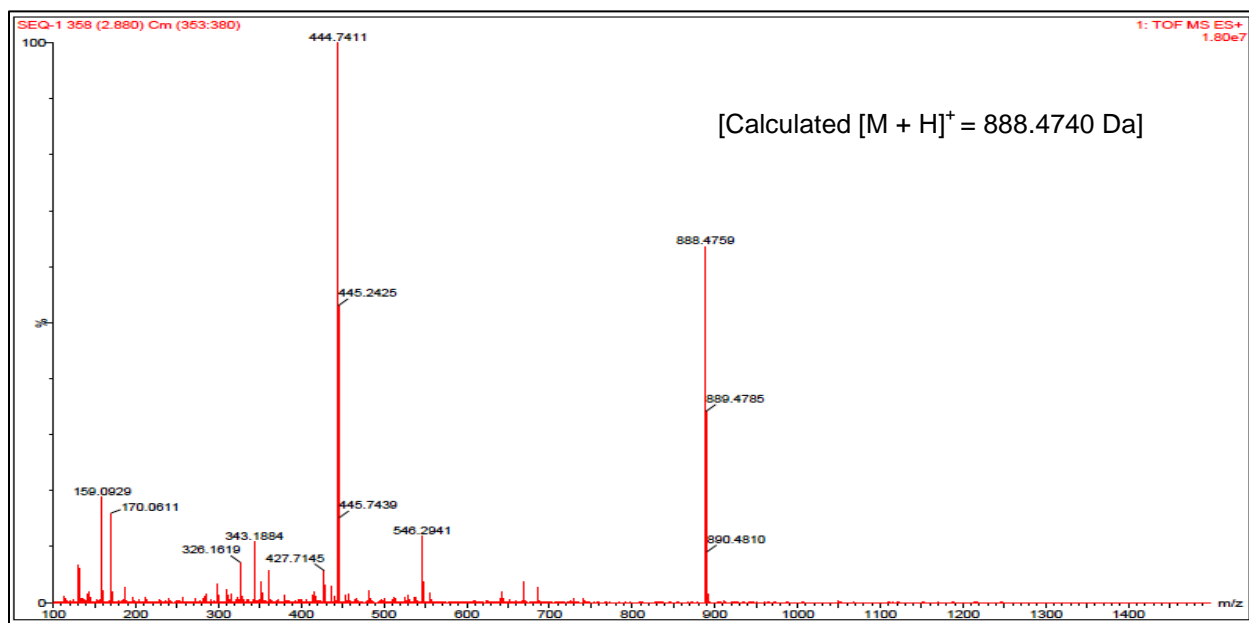


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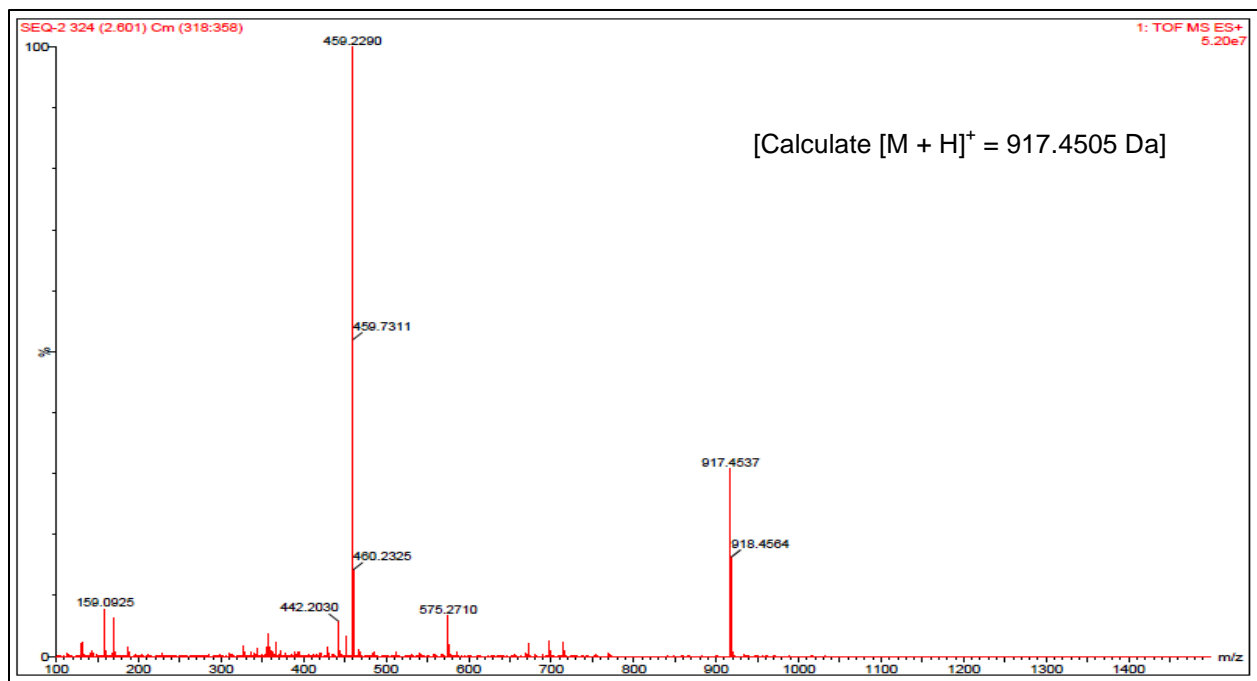


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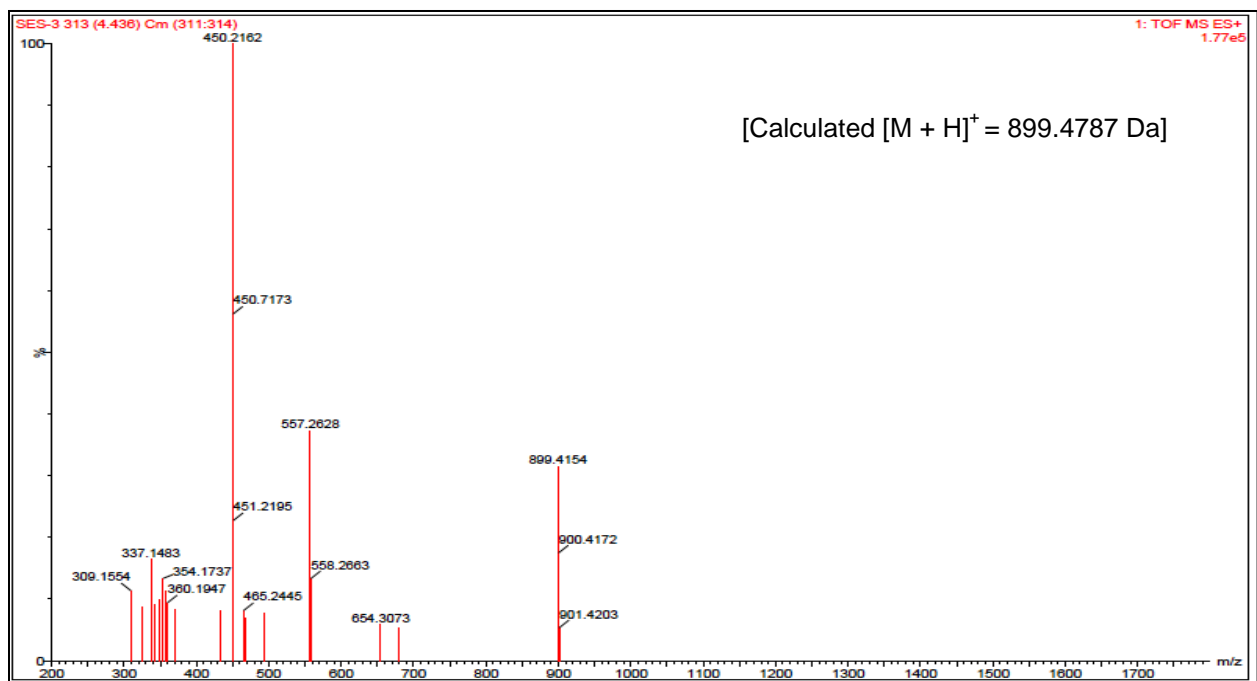
Fig. S2. Representative electrospray ionization-mass spectrometry data for peptidomimetics S-1 to S-9. The data was acquired on WATERS SYNAPT G2 mass spectrometer (LockSpray methodology) with Acquity UPLC system.



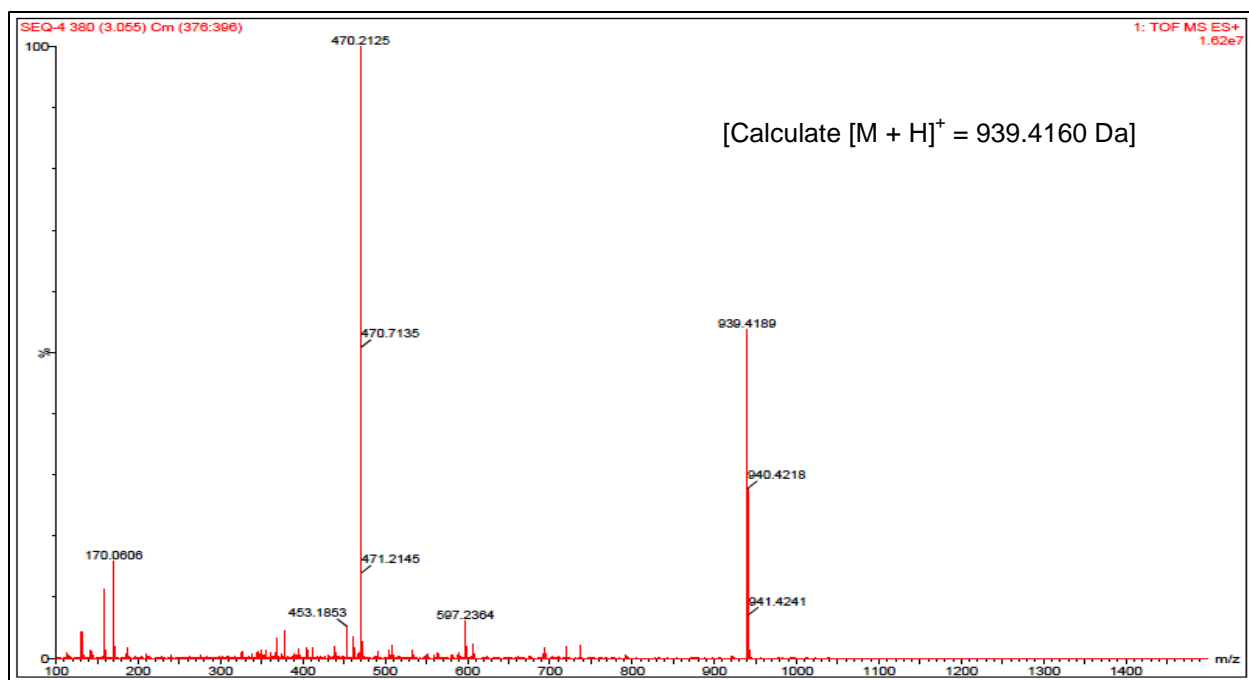
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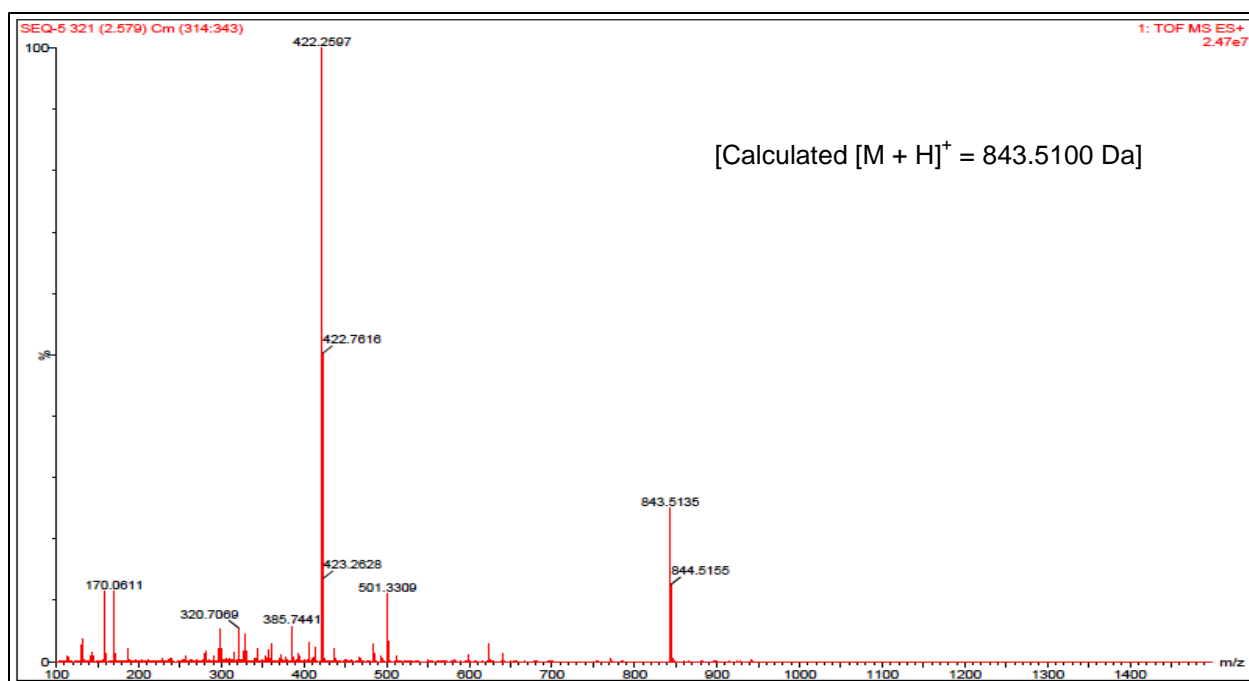
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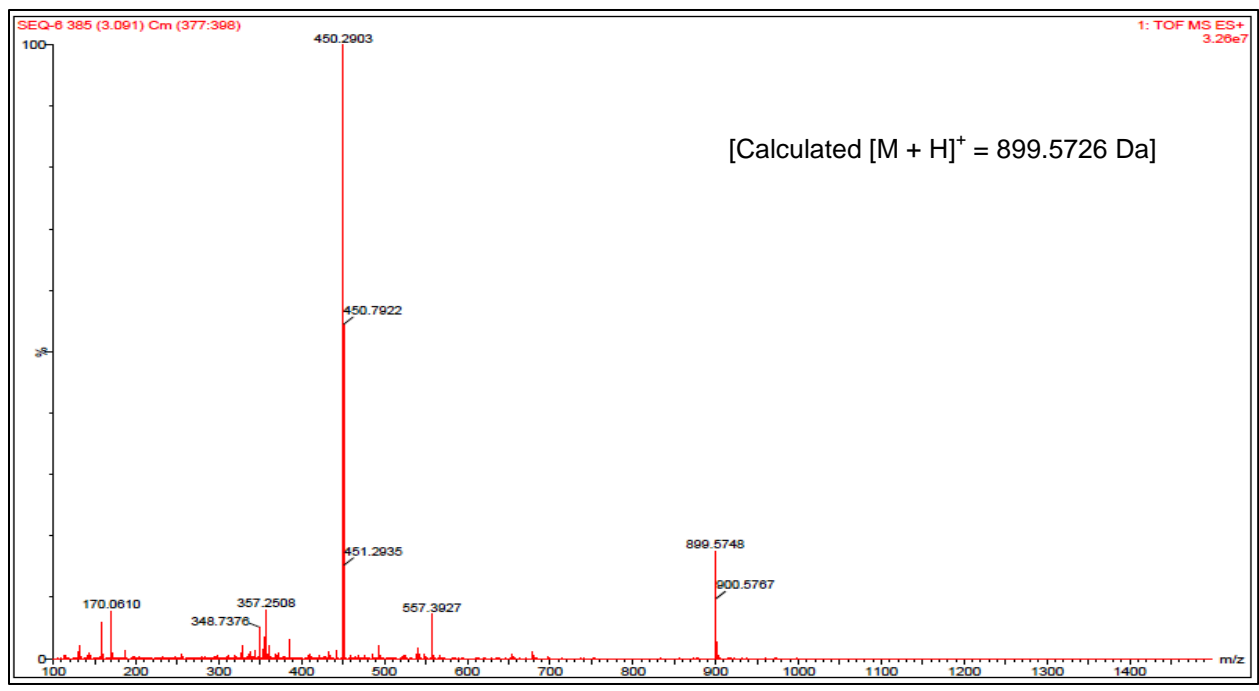
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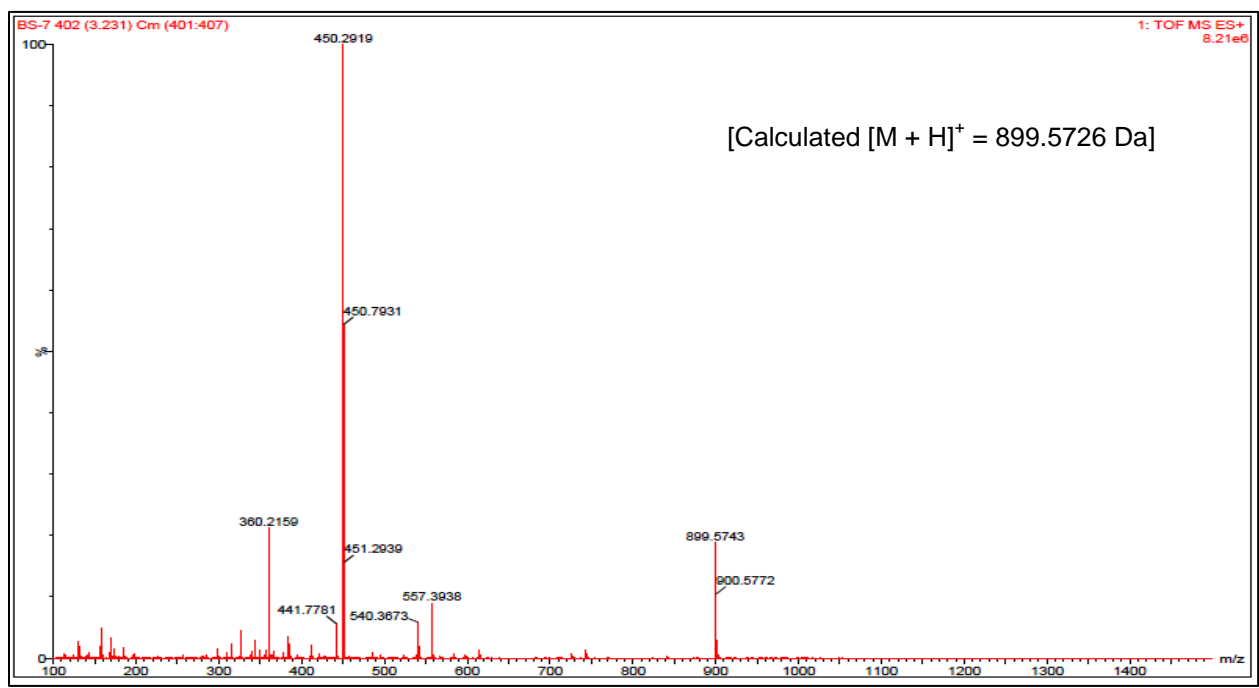
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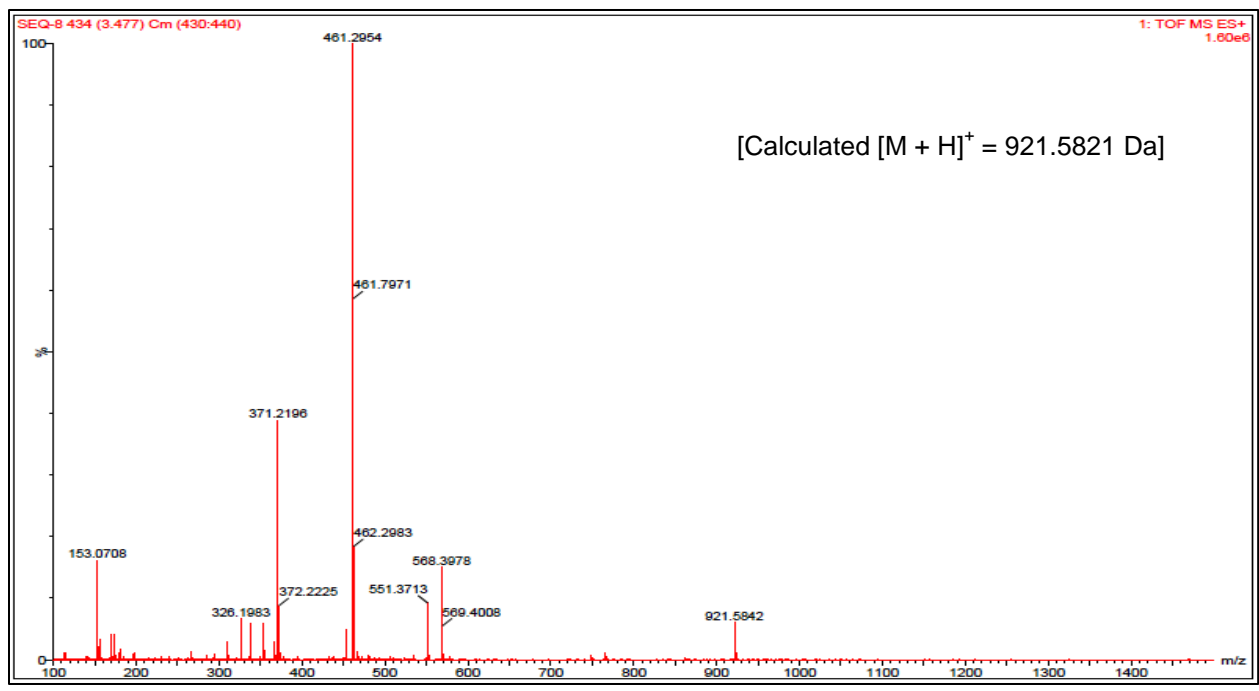
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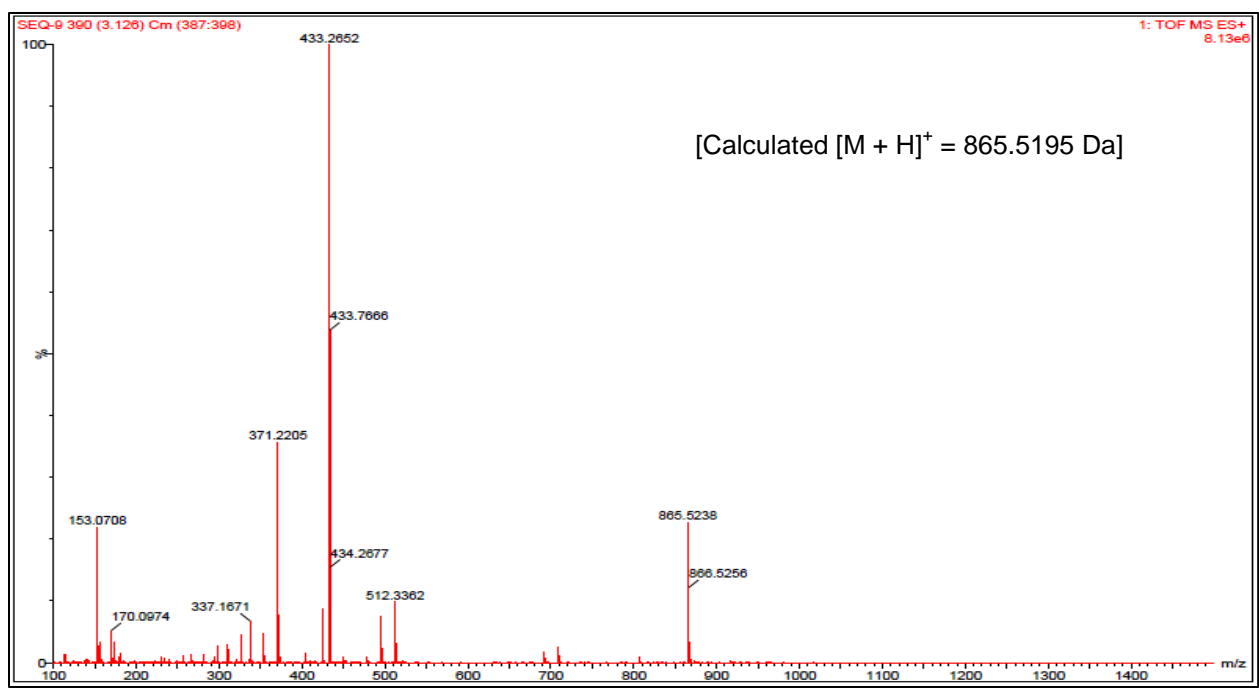
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S-7



S-8



S-9

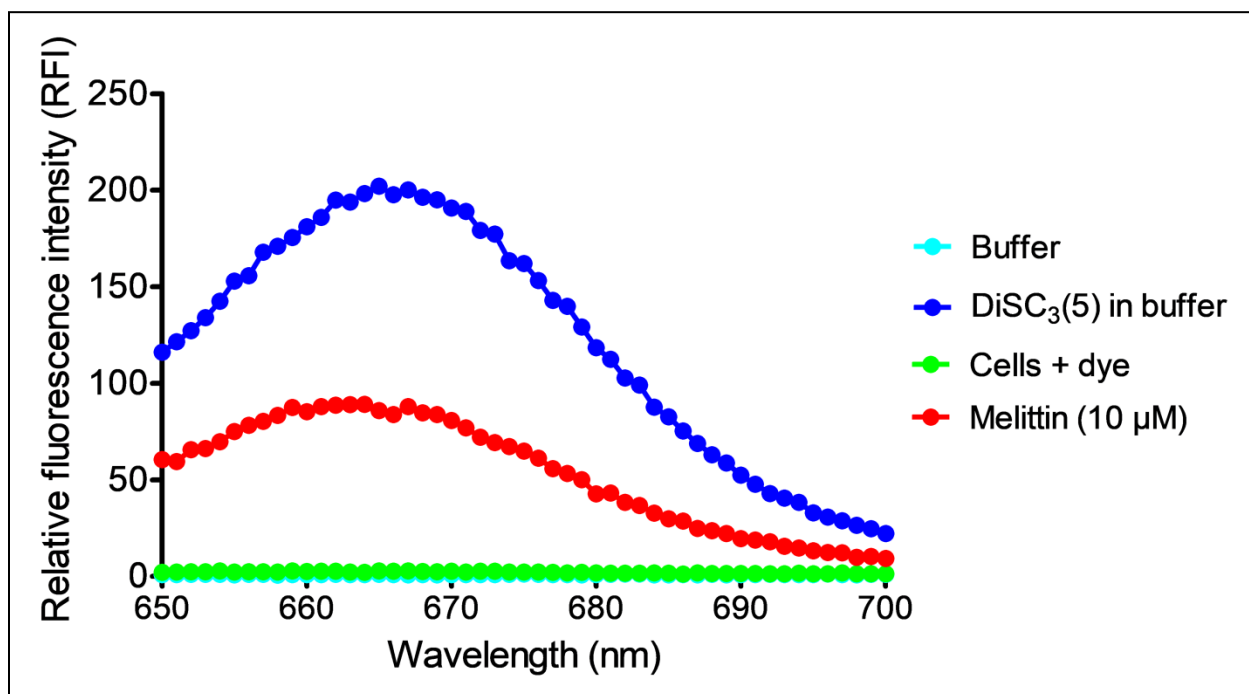


Fig. S3. Membrane depolarization mechanism using DiSC₃(5) dye. Fluorescence emission spectrum of buffer (5 mM HEPES, 20 mM glucose, pH 7.2), DiSC₃(5) dye in buffer, MRSA cells loaded with DiSC₃(5) dye for 30 min and melittin (10 μM) added to fluorescence quenched dye-loaded cells. The fluorescence spectrum was acquired at an excitation wavelength of 622 nm on a Shimadzu RF-5301 PC spectrofluorimeter and emission was recorded between 650-700 nm. Slit width of 3 nm was used for both excitation and emission and the temperature was maintained at 37°C for the experiment.

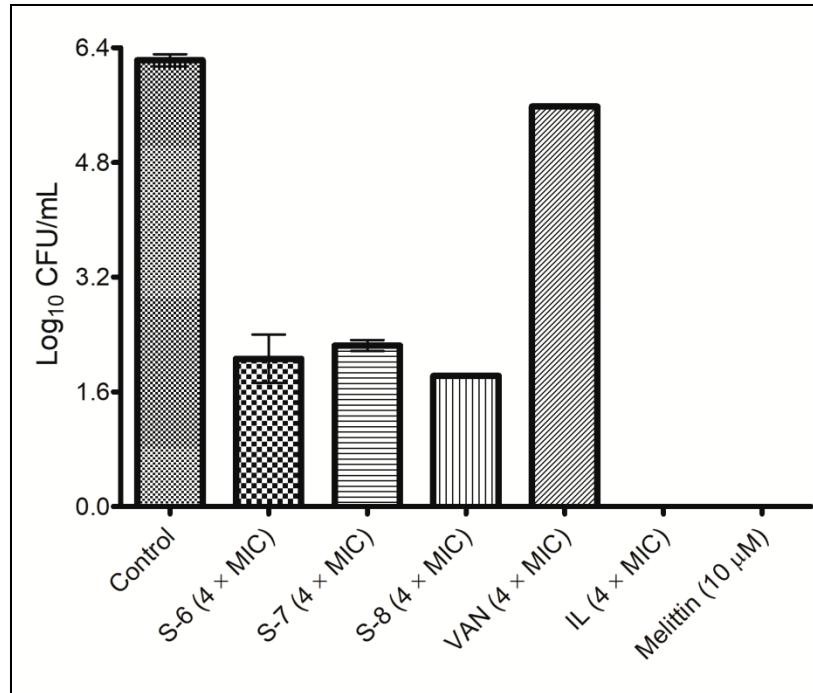


Fig. S4. Cell viability corresponding to membrane depolarization experiment. The dye-loaded cells suspended in HEPES-glucose buffer (5 mM, 20 mM glucose, pH 7.2) were incubated with different test agents for 2 min and subsequently diluted appropriately and plated on BHI agar plates. The plates were incubated at 37 °C for 16-18 h and colonies were counted. The experiment was repeated on two different days and mean \pm S.D. is presented here. The differences between control vs. all treatments were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) except for VAN. The MIC values for test peptidomimetics against MRSA ATCC 33591 strain were as follows: S-6 (11.3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), S-7 (11.3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), S-8 (1.4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), IL (3.2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) and VAN (1.4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$).

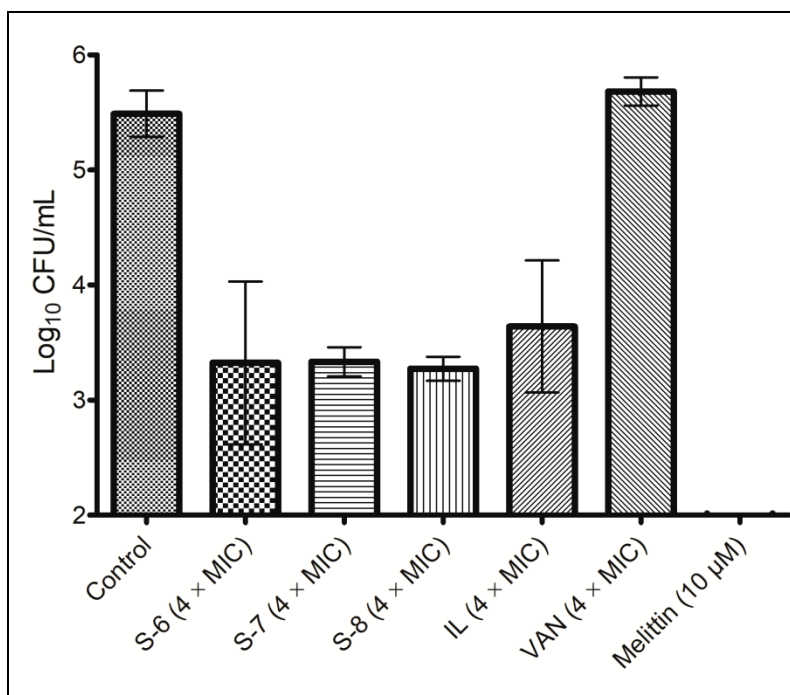


Fig. S5. Cell viability corresponding to calcein dye leakage experiment. The dye-loaded cells suspended in PBS (10 mM, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4) were incubated with different test agents for 2 h and subsequently diluted appropriately and plated on BHI agar plates. The plates were incubated at 37 °C for 16-18 h and colonies were counted. The experiment was repeated on two different days and mean \pm S.D. is presented here. The differences between control vs. all treatments were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) except for VAN. The MIC values for test peptidomimetics against MRSA ATCC 33591 strain were as follows: S-6 (11.3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), S-7 (11.3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), S-8 (1.4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), IL (3.2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) and VAN (1.4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$).

DNA gel retardation assay

Methodology: Towards comparing the relative DNA binding ability we performed a gel retardation experiment using a protocol described previously with slight modifications (references 67 and 68 in manuscript). Briefly, different concentrations of test peptidomimetics were incubated with 100 ng plasmid DNA (pBluescript II SK+) for 1 h at room temperature. After incubation, 4 μ L native loading buffer was added to the samples and a 20 μ L aliquot was subjected to 1% agarose gel electrophoresis in 0.5 \times Tris borate-EDTA buffer (45 mM Tris-borate, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0). The plasmid DNA was supplied by Agilent Technologies and was used without further purification. The composition of binding buffer was: 5% glycerol, 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM dithiothreitol, 20 mM KCl and 50 μ g/mL bovine serum albumin (BSA). The composition of native loading buffer was: 10% Ficoll 400, 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 50 mM EDTA, 0.25% bromophenol blue and 0.25% xylene cyanol. The experiment was repeated on two different days and similar results were obtained. Representative data is shown here.

Results: To evaluate if intracellular targeting/DNA binding mechanisms are operative for S-7 and S-8 mediated killing, we performed a relative plasmid DNA binding experiment. Since DNA is negatively charged and the designed peptidomimetics are positively charged, therefore, to rule out electrostatic interactions we also performed gel retardation for S-1 which carries same charge (+3) as S-7 and S-8 but does not show activity against the tested bacterial strains up to 45.4 μ g/mL.

The results showed that S-1 completely retarded DNA mobility at 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ (Fig. S6). S-7 also completely retarded the movement of plasmid DNA up to 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ while at lower concentrations the DNA bands got smeared in the gel reflecting complexation capacity of S-7 at lower concentrations tested. In comparison, S-8 showed retardation in movement of plasmid DNA at 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ while IL also caused retardation at 23.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$.

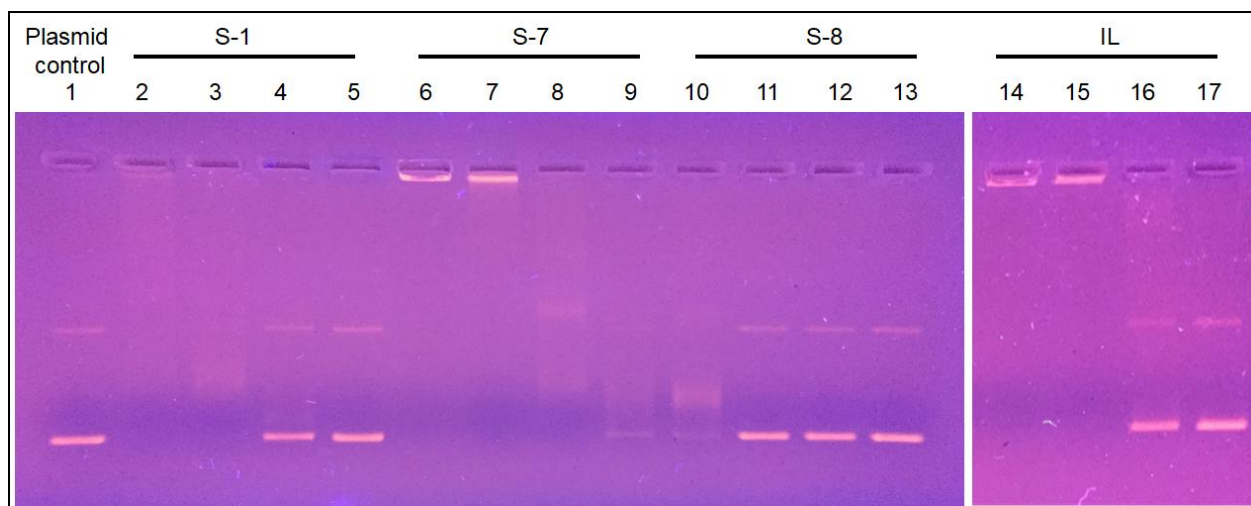


Fig. S6. Comparative DNA binding ability of designed peptidomimetics. The plasmid DNA binding ability of designed peptidomimetics and IL were compared using native 1% agarose gel electrophoresis. Lane 1: plasmid DNA; lane 2: 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ S-1; lane 3: 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ S-1; lane 4: 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ S-1; lane 5: 12.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ S-1; lane 6: 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ S-7; lane 7: 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ S-7; lane 8: 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ S-7; lane 9: 12.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ S-7; lane 10: 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ S-8; lane 11: 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ S-8; lane 12: 2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ S-8; lane 13: 1.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ S-8; lane 14: 47.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ IL; lane 15: 23.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ IL; lane 16: 11.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ IL and lane 17: 5.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ IL. For the assay IL was run under identical experimental conditions in a separate gel.

Thus, whereas S-7 was able to retard DNA movement near its MIC (12.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) for S-8 (10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) and IL (23.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) concentrations higher than MIC were obligatory to show retardation in DNA movement.